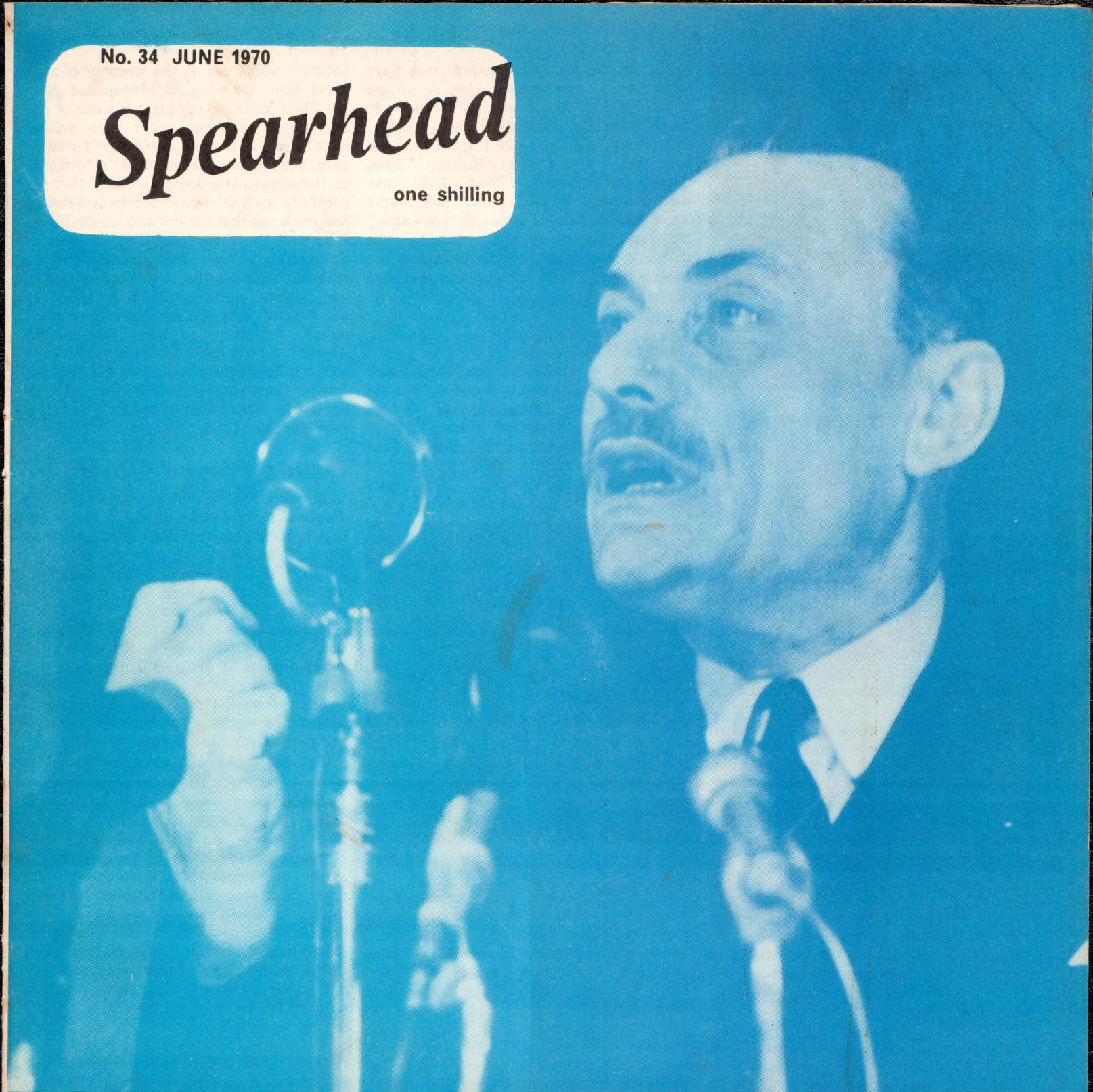


No. 34 JUNE 1970

Spearhead

one shilling



BRAVO ENOCH!

Nationalist comment

WHAT WE THINK

on the month's news

A Shoddy Election

By the time this copy is in the hands of the reader the result of the 1970 election will be known. At the moment Labour, fantastically in view of the position a few months ago, seems to be ahead by half a length but just about anything could happen between now and polling day to reverse the order. It just depends which of the parties can outdo the other in the noble art of public smear and in offering the kind of package that will appeal to the largest aggregate of selfish sectional interests.

This election has not enhanced the quality or dignity of British politics. It has not elevated or inspired; it has only debased and depressed. It has provided in full measure the elements of clownishness, guttersnipe abuse, half-truths and untruths, political opportunism, posing and patronisation. Of honesty, statesmanship or serious debate we have seen little. As for appeals to the best instincts of the electorate—such phenomena seem to have no place in the message of the modern party leaders. The Roman populace in its time of decadence was offered bread and circuses. The British populace is quite clearly assumed to be decadent by its leaders in their haste to extend the 20th Century equivalents.

Circuses

Circuses there have been in plenty. One constituency has been honoured by the candidature of pop singer Screaming Lord Sutch, who, no doubt to Britain's great loss, has been in political retirement since 1963. But the circus to top all has undoubtedly been the whistle-stop tour of George Brown. Anecdotes from the Brown camp flow end-

lessly but the star performance must have been that at Peterborough. Enter Brown and entourage into the town. "I propose to speak from the bandstand", says George. "I'm sorry, Sir, you can't speak from the bandstand," says a local official. "Town Clerk's instructions." "Town Clerk!" exclaims George. "Who is this Town Clerk? Town Clerks can be replaced, you know." All very hilarious—until you remember that this man is the Deputy Leader of the Labour Party. Truly a frightening symptom of our times.

Abuse

Guttersnipe abuse has combined with untruth on more than one occasion, and not just among the minor figures. Harold Wilson, facing the embarrassing task of justifying his Government's action in banning the South African cricket tour, lashed out desperately and clumsily. "The Tories are sorry that the tour has not taken place,"



Is there an agreement...

he said, "because they hoped that there would be widespread disorder for which they could then blame the Government." Whilst one is hesitant in ascribing honourable motives to Tory politicians these days, even they are certain never to have had such despicable thoughts in mind, and one can only speculate as to the nature of such a murky imagination in conjuring them up. Is that in fact what Mr. Wilson would have hoped for had the positions been reversed?

Even this piece of yahoo was eclipsed by the outburst of Anthony Wedgewood Benn against Enoch Powell. "Powell when he attacks coloured immigrants is raising the flag of Belsen and Dachau," screamed

Labour's whizz kid to the murmurs of approval from his party henchmen and from the Chief himself. Any greater piece of unadulterated tripe has never been uttered even from a Labour platform. To begin with, the assertion about Powell's "attacks" on immigrants is a downright lie. We have carefully studied every speech that Powell has made on that subject and we challenge Benn and his ilk to specify one instance of immigrants as such being attacked in those speeches. As for the references to Belsen and Dachau, these might be dismissed on the face of it as the ravings of a retarded infant, but it is probable that Master Anthony did not make them entirely off the cuff. Is he discovering at long last that the way to fame and distinction in the ranks of Socialism necessitates the winning of Oscars from the idiot Left?

Issues Played Down

No-one in his right mind would expect an election to be fought in which bread and butter, family budget issues were not prominent. The electorate does not consist of political philosophers but of ordinary folk who understand policies in terms of their effect on their own pockets.

Nevertheless, it is the task of all responsible political leaders to stress also the broader issues of national interest and survival and in calling for support and understanding from the public on such issues to appeal to such things as patriotism and duty and not just personal desires.

One can recall no election within living memory in which this latter obligation was so blatantly neglected. There has seemed at times to be almost a clandestine agreement between the main parties to keep certain vital issues out of the election, or at the very least to play them down, while restricting inter-party controversy to a few fatuous arguments about the state of the economy and about each other's intentions on matters of taxation, wage freezes, rents and mortgage rates.

On the matter of immigration it is quite clear that the Tories, Powell and a few friends apart, have vowed to say nothing save an occasional retort to the effect that they are just as good little liberals and integrationists as their opponents.

On the Common Market very little has been said because of course there is very little to say. A pro-Market coalition of all the big three has already decided that in that sphere the destiny of the British people

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is signed and sealed. The fact that 60 to 70 per-cent of the voters are against entry into the Market is naturally a trifling matter to be treated as feudal barons might treat the cursings of the peasants. The self-appointed arbiters of our national future have made their decision and that is that.

A little while before the election Messrs. Wilson and Heath tried to make a pretence of being in disagreement on the Market but



...to play down...

it seems that in the end even they came to realise how farcical all this sounded and we have not to date had any repetition of it at the hustings.

As far as law and order are concerned the performance of the politicians has been pathetic. At the outset of the election Mr. Wilson said that the nation's leaders should get down to tackling the problem of crime and lawlessness (which his Government quite clearly has not done) instead of making "a political football" out of the issue. It seems so far that the Tories have obediently toed the line in this matter and their voice of opposition has to date been almost mute. What an easy way out for Labour! On every issue in which they have failed they just have to make the plea that it should not be made an issue and their failures will be forgotten.

Why Heath?

Whatever the final result of the election it must surely be beyond dispute that Edward Heath is a monumental liability to the Tories. A few months ago the unpopularity of the Government was such that it was simply a question of how big would be the Conservative landslide. Now all that has changed drastically and from all accounts it is certain that it is the personality of the Tory leader that has been the biggest single factor in the party's failure to ram its advantage home.

To analyse the flaws in the Heath make-up is not our purpose here. It has been done

extensively enough anyway by the national press in a series of portraits. We should like to ask another question—why, in view of such glaring defects and their catastrophic effect on Tory popularity, is Mr. Heath retained? Why indeed was he chosen in the first place, since his flaws must have been obvious to some extent even then?

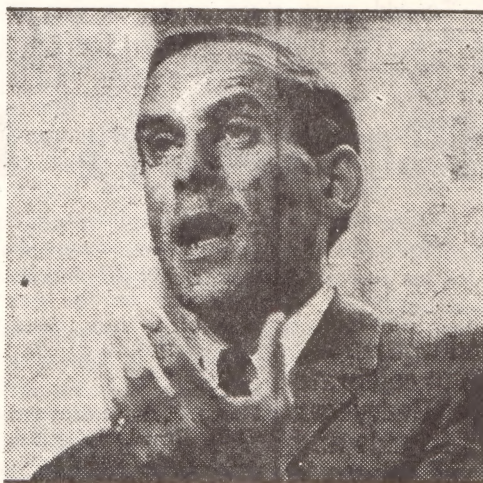
One can only hazard a guess as to the answer. A man who can be so lacking in popular appeal and yet still endure has to be a man with some very powerful support in high places. Could it be that the path to the Tory leadership has been smoothed for Edward Heath from the very early stages of his career for the important reason that he showed himself from those early stages to be a glad ally of the internationalist establishment? As has been said, one can only hazard a guess, but it remains a very strong guess until someone can provide a better reason for the promotion to top Tory of this manifest and proven washout.

Floating Voter

Another of the least welcome features of the 1970 election has been the inflation to ever more absurd proportions of that fickle phenomenon—the floating voter.

It seems to be now taken as read that a set percentage of the electorate is Labour and will never change and a set percentage is Tory and will never change, and that in the hands of the floating voter therefore there lies the decisive power in the matter of what government is elected.

Needless to say, when the floating voter takes charge of political life everything has to come down to his level and be played in his key. The floating voter is of course the least ideologically committed of all the



...vital issues?

electors. At the same time he is the most inclined to give his vote to the party which at the crucial moment is able to persuade him that it is the best guardian of his own material interests. It is not surprising

therefore that this is what elections boil down to today. Ninety-nine per-cent of emphasis in speeches and manifestos takes on this mercenary flavour. As the floating voter becomes more and more omnipotent the quality of politics continues to fall. The major parties have become the floating voter's slaves.

The Future

When all is considered seriously, the actual result of this election matters little. Whoever wins there certainly are not going to be any fundamental changes in the downward direction that British politics have followed for decades. What does matter—what indeed is the only thing that matters—is whether in the years ahead we are going to see the arrival of new forces on the British scene with the power and the intent to clean out the stables and offer new policies for national rejuvenation.

If such forces do arise one thing is certain. To be effective they must not, like the old forces, be slaves to the floating voter but must be able to cut deep into the traditional sources of support of both the main parties of the older establishment. They must be able to cut right across the old class divisions and win over millions of presently confirmed Labour voters as well as millions of presently confirmed Tory voters.

Fielding ten candidates in the 1970 election is the National Front. For a party which started so modestly only three and a half years ago, with no large financial backing of any kind, this itself is a remarkable achievement.

The National Front may not win one single seat. It may end the election with several lost deposits. But its appearance in the electoral arena must be looked upon in terms of its significance for the future. In the discredited state in which the older parties stand there is certain to be a massive appeal in a new political movement during the next few years, and all eyes will be on the National Front to see how it will develop from this time onwards.

If ever a new party was well constituted to take support away from traditional Tory and traditional Labour sources alike it is the National Front. Its progress so far has been at the expense, not just of one sector of the political spectrum, but of both main sectors equally. Indeed a breakdown of its membership, as well as a glance at its local election results, shows just how successful it is becoming in winning over large numbers of the so-called 'working class' from the internationalism of the Left.

If the NF can make sufficient impact at this election the way will then be open for an intensive campaign of growth that may make possible a really strong representation in the election after. Here is Britain's hope.

NF MUST WIN LABOUR VOTERS

IF, as seems highly probable at the time of writing this article, Labour wins the election, and if, as the writer believes will happen, National Front candidates standing in Labour held seats gain higher percentages of the poll than those contesting Tory held seats, then the NF will be given the message, that it must place greater emphasis on attracting the support of the ordinary working man.

This does not mean for one moment that the National Front has to compete with the old parties—yesterday's men—in formulating special vote-catching policies for election times. It does not mean the alteration of one point of NF policy. It is a question of emphasis and a question of amplification of existing policy points. It is a question of showing that whilst we are a movement of the Right, it is the Radical Right and not the Reactionary Right.

We could well begin by giving greater emphasis to that point of our policy concerning our belief in private enterprise operating under a system of national guidance to eliminate the injustices to lower paid sections of the nation that laissez-faire private enterprise (as supported by Enoch Powell) has caused in the past.

The institution of private enterprise and property has developed through man's evolution. It was never part of any deliberated or planned economic or social theory. It came naturally and spontaneously through man's need in his constant struggle with the elements and demands imposed upon him by nature. If this institution as it exists today can be abused as the Socialists contend, it is due to deficiencies in its legal make-up, such as the laws governing its usage and the means of acquiring private property.

Having defined the healthy and instinctive nature for a private enterprise system, which has evolved into productive capitalism, we must hammer home our rejection of financial capitalism. Because its most damaging aspects have been on the international plane, with its subverting of governments, we have perhaps tended to ignore its subversion of our own country from within.

Like Communism, financial capitalism is monopolistic, brooking no opposition and in practice—although marxists will argue differently in theory—is uncontrolled by the vote of the people. Yet it is healthy, productive private enterprise capitalism that the Left has always attacked and never financial capitalism, so often its paymaster. One could go as far as to say that finance capitalism and Communism are both class conceptions based on class warfare and consequent injustice. Class war is civil war in the economic sphere, and has been carefully promoted by financiers and

marxists on the old principle of divide and conquer.

Our aim should be national unity in industry through economic and social justice, and thereby prosperity for all. We must repudiate the decadent prejudices and petty greeds of the financial capitalist-communist squabble. For us all productive workers, whether manual or white collar, are valuable and interdependent, and accordingly we condemn both the snobbery of the bourgeoisie towards manual work and the inverted snobbery of the proletariat towards white collar work.

Productive work in all its forms is our basis of economic value. The enemy of the worker by brain and hand alike is the parasite of all kinds and especially the international financial parasite.

Show the People

We must set out to show the people now, and not wait until the next general election, that a prosperous and united Britain requires private enterprise (productive capitalism) to ensure maximum productivity, and a framework of national control to ensure that it is fairly distributed to the benefit of all who contribute to it.

To add some meat to the existing NF policy bones on this matter, I suggest that a minimum wage be established and that

this should be pegged to the cost of living index and adjusted accordingly each year.

In conjunction with this we should support fuller employee representation in the running of industries—which is **not** the same as 'workers' control'. Under this system the day to day control of an enterprise is left to the management but elected employees' councils, working through the trade unions and consumers' representatives, will ensure fair wages and conditions for the workers and fair prices and standards for the consumers—particularly the housewife. Furthermore, this should be extended to the workers, whether manual or white collar, sharing in the profits of their firms.

Of the trade unions themselves, surely what is wrong is that they have to move themselves into the 20th Century. Industrial discord and abuse of the unions' power will continue as long as each industry is crippled by having to deal with numerous different bodies instead of one union for one industry. Even a socialist country like Sweden has proved the advantage for **all** concerned of such a system.

Finally, finance must become the true handmaid of industry instead of its master. Hence we must give greater emphasis to the NF policy clause that states that we believe in the national control of the creation and issue of money, based on the productive capacity of the nation and in the interests of the producer and consumer instead of the moneylender.

Enoch Powell

On our front cover this month we salute Enoch Powell. On page 13 Martin Webster's column praises and analyses Powell's latest speeches.

In the past this magazine has counselled great caution in the matter of supporting Powell and has drawn attention to his past inconsistencies. We believe we were right.

We still believe that great caution should be exercised in assessing Powell's fitness for premiership. A man who has changed his position so much before may change again. Also on some issues such as laissez-faire economics and abolition of hanging we think Powell is wrong.

Nevertheless, Enoch Powell rendered a tremendous service to Britain in his election

speeches, particularly the one which dealt with international conspiracy and the enemies within this country. It would be totally ungenerous not to acknowledge the value of these speeches and to congratulate Mr. Powell upon them.

So long as Enoch Powell keeps this up we will continue to say Bravo Enoch!

FRONT FACTS

This month our customary Front Facts column is not being published. This is due to columnist Peter McMenemie being occupied entirely with work in connection with the National Front election campaign.

It is the achievement of the opponents of the South African cricket tour that within the confines of one single issue they have managed to exhibit, or cause to be exhibited, just about all the most repulsive features of our present national sickness.

The first feature, so obvious that it does not need emphasis, is the pervasive influence of leftist ideology among a very large section of our student population, for it is



Hain celebrates

students who have been providing most of the fodder for the demonstrations against South Africa. The second feature has been the attitude of the mass media, particularly television, which has been so ludicrously biased that one might think practically the whole British public to be indignant against the South African rules of sport, which certainly is far from true.

Feature number three is the existence of an organised machinery of violent revolutionary action that is able to turn just about any protest it likes into a vicious battle against police and public, and which can now even hold the Government to ransom. Feature number four—an apparently spineless and impotent judiciary which either cannot or will not take the necessary measures to curb the promoters of disorder and protect the rights of peaceful citizens to do their work and enjoy their leisure unmolested. Feature number five is commonplace today—an attitude of the most odious moral hypocrisy which allows people to feel justified in going to the most extreme lengths to demonstrate their aversion to what they see as being a tyranny in South Africa but not at the same time duty bound to demonstrate against far more manifestly brutal tyrannies in almost every part of the world. Interlocking with this is feature number six—the penchant rife among politicians and public figures generally for identifying themselves with trends of current fashion, i.e. anti-apartheid, clearly for no better reason than pure opportunism and exhibitionism.

Finally, one might include as feature number seven the depressingly flabby, tolerant and compromising attitude towards the agents of disorder on the part of those to whom the public looks for an example.

JOHN TYNDALL

TOURS, DEMOS AND NATIONAL SICKNESS

All these features, if cricket may for a moment be forgotten, can be seen in evidence throughout Britain today in a score of fields. The issue of South African cricket has simply provided an occasion for them to be combined, amplified and displayed in the most blatant form before the long suffering public of this country.

Let us now take a closer look at some of these features and at the issue as a whole.

BOGUS

The protest against South Africa started off by having a particularly bogus ring. South African sporting teams of one kind or another have been visiting this country for as long as most of us have been alive, and in fact South African cricketers have been coming here since the early 1890s. During these many years South African teams have been chosen against exactly the same background as they are now—of apartheid or racial segregation, and what is more we have known very well ourselves that that is how they have been chosen.

Yet suddenly in the year 1970 the idea of playing cricket against South Africa becomes by some peculiar process of reasoning morally wrong. And immediately—what do we see? Middle-aged and elderly gentlemen who for the best part of their lifetimes have said or done nothing to indicate their opposition to sporting fixtures against South Africans, and many of whom have delightedly witnessed those fixtures themselves, pompously and self-righteously proclaim what a moral outrage it is for us to be entertaining South African cricketers here! Edward Boyle, who has lived long enough to have seen many a South African tour, chooses this moment to come out against South African tours. Then John Arlott, whom I have heard commentating with his customary rustic humour on England/South Africa tests since 1947, decides now that his conscience will not bear the strain of such commentaries. Numerous ecclesiastical gentlemen who for most of their lives have not seen anything offensive to God in playing cricket with South Africans now at this late hour suddenly believe themselves to be receiving messages from God to the effect that he is

after all offended by the sight of us playing cricket with South Africans. Sports writers like Frank Butler, Michael Parkinson and J.L. Manning, who for years have not been distinguished by any particular opposition to Anglo/South African cricket, now fill their columns with tirades against Anglo/South African cricket.

What has happened to cause this turn-about? Of course we all know. The forces of subversion and anarchy in this country, having spent most of the past years causing other kinds of trouble, have now turned their attention to South Africa and are giving top priority to the task of disrupting Britain's relations with her. A little squirt called Peter Hain, accompanied by a weird assortment of Bolshevik-oriented misfits and deadbeats, announces that he is not going to permit Anglo/South African cricket matches to take place any longer. As if by clockwork precision, the lords of the vastly powerful communications industry in Britain come out with their verdict on the situation: Peter Hain and his friends are not public nuisances asking to be quickly prosecuted and locked up out of harm's way; they are good, altruistic souls upholding a just cause and exercising their sacred rights! Overnight opposition to the South African tour becomes the 'in thing' and the people who do the opposing the 'in crowd'. A band-waggon is set rolling and the undignified haste with which all manner of public figures rush to jump onto it becomes one of the most nauseating spectacles of our times. The sheer phoneyess and humbug of people like Boyle and Arlott do the utmost discredit to anti-apartheid even had it a grain of credit in the first place.

INCREDIBLE STATE

Next of course there is the law and order issue itself. Here we see something of the truly incredible state to which established and supposedly responsible authority in this country has been reduced. Master Hain and his cohorts, as has been stated, make it publicly known that they are going to do all they can to stop the cricket matches taking place—not just demonstrate against them, mark you, but stop them from taking place!

The arrogance of Hain knows no bounds. He not only says he is going to stop the matches; he describes in detail how he is going to stop them. "There are all kinds of things we can do," he says, "such as harrassing the players on and off the field, flashing mirrors in the batsman's face and of course digging up the pitches the night before." One collaborator of Hain's has an ever brighter idea. He promises to release hordes of locusts onto the field — to the great discomfort of players and crowd alike.

In any sane man's language these represent illegal acts. But what is the reaction? Do we hear of Hain and Co. being prosecuted? Good Lord, no! All we hear is a reaffirmation of their right to demonstrate. Did we in fact have to wait until the Hain circus had performed its dirty work before arresting and prosecuting those few of them that the Police were lucky enough to catch? Judging by what has been said in the newspapers and said by some leading politicians this would seem to be so. But in fact it is not so. The Public Order Act of 1936 makes this clear.

Under Section 2, Clause 1 (b) the Act says: "If the members or adherents of any association of persons, whether incorporated or not, are organised and trained or organised and equipped for the purpose of enabling them to be employed for the use or display of physical force in promoting any political object, or in such manner as to arouse reasonable apprehension that they are organised and either trained or equipped for that purpose; then any person who takes part in the control or management of the association, or in so organising or training as aforesaid any members or adherents thereof, shall be guilty of an offence under this section."

It is beyond dispute that the 'Stop the '70 Tour Committee', which was the body under which Hain and his wreckers operated, violated the law under this section. The Committee was clearly organised, on the admission of its leaders, to use physical force in promoting a political object (anti-apartheid). Even if Hain and Co. could plead that they had not yet used physical force the clause of the Act that relates to "reasonable apprehension" was sufficient to convict them beforehand on the basis of their many public actions and statements.

Then again there was the case of the big 'digging operation' that took place at several cricket grounds during one night some months ago. Mr. Louis Eaks, one of the principal ringleaders of the campaign, was on record as saying that he knew who the culprits were. Was Eaks contacted by the Police and ordered to disclose the names of those culprits? We don't know. But if he did disclose them, why were the culprits not quickly arrested and charged?

And if he did not disclose them why was he not himself arrested and charged with withholding information vital to Police enquiries? This omission is just another example of the absurd latitude given to the anti-tour lawbreakers.

THREATS

As the tour approached amid a growing crescendo of threats from the Hain brigade a noticeable change in tactics began to appear amongst politicians and press commentators. Instead of demanding that the tour should be stopped on the grounds of the unacceptability of the South African way of sport, they began to urge that it be stopped simply because of the certainty of disorder! In other words, a despicable little gang of trouble makers only has to threaten to assault and harass guests to this country and we oblige them by keeping those guests out! Here the argument used by a great many people was that so great would be the strain on the Police and so unpleasant the general atmosphere that the tour just would not be worth the trouble. The most depressing feature of this argument was that it was taken up by many people who should have known better — not long-haired leftist louts from whom we expect to hear such rubbish but respected, law-abiding people with no apparent political axe to grind, people such as cricketer and cricket columnist Ted Dexter and Head of the Police Federation, Reg Gale. This attitude could only be given one description — capitulation of the worst type, capitulation of precisely the same kind that has been the unwilling ally of anarchy and insurrection everywhere in the world.

In actual fact not even the argument used to justify such capitulation was admissible. The law of this country grants to people the right to demonstrate. That we all know — have we not had it dinned into us ad nauseam for the last three or four months! But the law also stipulates another right: the right of the Commissioner of Police to place a temporary suspension on meetings and demonstrations in certain places where in his judgement they are likely to result in grave breaches of the peace. This section of the law has been invoked before, for instance at Cable Street before the war and much more recently all over Northern Ireland. Did it not occur to anyone to invoke it in this case? The answer is that almost certainly it did. But clearly the powers that advise the Commissioner of Police decided for their own reasons that on this occasion that section of the law should be forgotten!

At every stage of this fiasco in the exercise of authority the hand of the Government could be seen. Senior officials of Police know the laws of this land. So does

the Director of Public Prosecutions. Their failure to apply the laws of the land could only be the result of one thing: Government instructions. The position of the Government was made quite clear when the Prime Minister publicly announced his opposition to the tour and his encouragement to the Hain crowd to demonstrate. As a discourtesy to our would-be visitors this gesture leaves one looking in vain for precedent. And as a gesture of sheer irresponsibility — bearing in mind the certain nature of the demonstrations — it is surely the act of a man totally unfit to govern.

But the Government plunged to even lower depths in its dealings with the Cricket Council. Desperately, for the sake of its own anti-South African ideological convictions but even more for the sake of its standing with its own party left-wing, it wanted the tour cancelled. As the date of the General Election became fixed to coincide with that of the tour and the demonstrations it became gripped with the additional panic that its failure to preserve proper order would be registered by large numbers of voters. What on earth to do? Its answer, as we all know, was to use a combination of threats, sermons and cajolery to persuade the Cricket Council to call the tour off. At this point yet a new argument was introduced into the proceedings. Various Commonwealth countries whose existence is sustained largely by the sacrifices of the British taxpayer had joined the chorus of threats and blackmail. They would not condescend to come to the Commonwealth Games at Edinburgh if we dared to let the tour go ahead. Had the responsibility of replying to these threats and blackmail lain with the ordinary British public there would not have been the slightest doubt as to what the reply would have been. It would have consisted of two short and blunt Anglo-Saxon words, of four and three letters respectively. But of course the views of the British public were the last thing to be considered. It was the British Government with which the Commonwealth upstarts were dealing and to a British Government of present day calibre giving offence to the coloured Commonwealth is one of the worst of the seven deadly sins. We capitulated to the subsidised brats of the Afro-Asian bloc just as we capitulated to the subsidised brats of British studenthood. The tour was obediently stopped.

CRICKET MEN

The attitude of the cricket authorities, and that of the cricket world generally, calls for a few final comments. Here one is left with a feeling of sorrow rather than anger. Had the cricket men been of a tougher fibre an interesting situation might have arisen. The cricket men might, just

might, have said to the Government when the latter gave its ultimatum: "No, to hell with you! We are acting within our rights. We are going to go ahead with the tour come what may. If you want to stop us, you've got to force us, and just try doing that!"

Yes, the cricket authorities just might have adopted such an attitude, but it was predictable that they would not. Already long before they had shown their mettle when they made the first big concession to the forces of disorder in shortening the tour to just a few matches. They later made a pathetic attempt to appease the anti-apartheid brigade by their impertinent threat to the South Africans that the 1970 tour would be the last if South Africa did not change its ways—a threat which would have fully justified the South Africans in calling the tour off from their end there and then. Throughout the whole affair the cricket people have bent over backwards to per-

suade Hain and his friends that they are really good little multi-racialists at heart but that they felt that the multi-racial millenium would be better attained by playing the South Africans than by boycotting them. The poor souls could not perhaps have been expected to know that this kind of appeasement, far from winning the sympathy of the leftists, would only invite their contempt and encourage them by its clear indication of weakness.

No doubt among the cricket fraternity there were some stronger spirits who urged a more resolute stand but we should perhaps not be surprised that the collective cowardice of the majority, as well as the innate liberalism of the body as a whole, told in the end and cricket backed down.

BLACKMAILERS' TRIUMPH

So there we have it. A depressing saga of blackmail and intimidation ending in

wholesale triumph for the blackmailers and intimidators and the utter rout of the forces of law, order and decency. A saga in which again the apathetic and tolerant majority was prevailed over by the militant and fanatical minority. A saga of total disgrace where the Government and responsible leaders of this country are concerned.

Foolish are those who think that the significance of these events is one that affects only the followers of cricket. A Government, a system of law, a society and a nation that can be reduced to such a state of abject surrender by a tiny handful of agitators represents something very vulnerable indeed.

The affair of the South African cricket tour will long be remembered as an affair which spotlighted the British sickness as perhaps it has never yet been spotlighted to date.

Let us hope that some eyes have been well and truly opened.

RECENTLY a letter appeared in the *Richmond Herald* which should be of interest to all who have followed the activities of Peter Hain and the Anti-Apartheid movement. The letter, sent in by Mrs. E. Burleigh, read as follows:-

"My blood boiled watching Peter Hain on television's 'World in Action'. Who does he think he is? He and his 'Stop the 70 Tour' followers are nothing but trouble-makers. I say, let them play and let cricket lovers watch. I have been to South Africa and have seen what goes on. A 'protester' with a bomb in a suitcase on Johannesburg station in 1964 murdered my son's mother-in-law, Mrs. Rhyl, aged 77, and maimed my 12 year-old granddaughter. He paid the full penalty for his crime, but my granddaughter is scarred for life.

"My son has been in South Africa 21 years. He is coming home in November with his maimed daughter, who is now 18 and waiting for the final operation on her face. She has no ears, her hair won't grow, and her hands are scarred with burns. She is lucky to be alive. She has been in and out of hospital for four years for skin-grafting and only funds from people in Cape Town and Johannesburg paid for doctors and art school. Now she has a job writing for a Johannesburg magazine.

"If I had sat in the front row at the Oxford college when Hain was there I would have lost my temper and had a go."

What the writer of this letter perhaps did not know is that John Harris, the man who let off the bomb, was a close friend of the Hain family. After the incident had occurred did Hain dissociate himself from Harris? Mrs. Burleigh might be interested to know of an article which Hain wrote in the *Liberal News-Commentary* of April 1st

1969. The article was entitled "In Memory of John Harris", and consisted of a pathetic attempt to make a martyr out of the bomb-murderer. "John," said Hain, "was an intensely idealistic non-racialist who believed fervently in the brotherhood of man. He died because of impatience with the intolerance of the racist police state in which he lived.

"John Harris did not kill an old woman and maim a young girl with his petrol bomb—South Africa did. His action was an inevitable consequence of the Apartheid system.

"Personally his death marked the end of a young man eager for life; of a man who engendered great enthusiasm among his fellow liberals in his untiring struggle for human dignity and freedom in South Africa Nationally, his death was a damning indictment against South Africa and its Apartheid system."

Poor John! Poor, poor dear John! A really great fellow once you knew him. A fellow of the most noble aspirations. What a pity that his well intentioned bomb happened to blow an old woman up and maim a young girl for life. Unfortunate! But really, that was surely not his fault. After all, when you let off bombs in crowded railway stations you are not to know that

someone might get in the way. So John was really innocent, wasn't he? How diabolical then for them to hang him. If the South African authorities had not been the vicious beasts that they are they would have just said to him: "Now John, you were rather careless. Next time you let off a bomb in a railway station do please ensure that it does not kill another old woman or maim another little girl because, you must admit, that is going a bit too far!" But instead they took his life— took his life, poor fellow! What a barbaric thing to do. The woman and the girl? Ah yes, well it was a pity. But what can you expect when you maintain a system like Apartheid. Under such provocation people like John are bound to do such things. We shall remember John anyhow. We shall always remember him.

Is this what Master Hain wishes us all to feel about his dead buddy? From his own words it would seem so. What a pity that the organs of the mass media which have given Hain so much publicity over recent weeks did not publicise these recorded sentiments. It might have given people of this country something of an insight into the mentality that lies beneath the halo of righteous moral fervour that this nauseating infant has placed upon himself.

BY PETER HAIN

In memory of John Harris

ECONOMIC REV

LARGER TRADING AREA

THE case of the Common Market starts with an element of truth—that British industry needs to operate in a larger economic area than can be provided by the United Kingdom. But it goes on to assume an untruth—that such an area can be found in a united Europe.

A larger economic area is necessary but it is not enough. It must be more than just large.

The component parts of the area must have economic structures that are complementary. Each must produce what the others want. There must be a balance of primary producing and secondary producing regions, of food and raw materials on the one hand and manufactures on the other.

Not only this, the parts must possess elements of cohesion that transcend economics. The more homogenous they are the better they will work together.

None of these prerequisites exist in the area of Europe. But there is an area, or a potential area, in which they exist to a very high degree—the White Commonwealth.

The economies of the White Commonwealth countries (plus, for these purposes, Rhodesia and South Africa) are very largely if not entirely complimentary. Each produces the things that the others want. A natural basis for trade exists.

And the White Commonwealth possesses elements of cohesion that Europe does not. Of a population of nearly a hundred millions by far the greater part is of British stock. Nearly all speak English.

Even in the days when imperialism was most fashionable no serious attempt was ever made to form these countries into a common economic area. A partial attempt was made in the 1930s, and this did more than anything else to get Britain out of the great depression.

Let us make the attempt again, only let us this time go the whole way. Establish a 'common market' out of the countries of the White Commonwealth, and protect that market by a tariff wall against all foreign goods that can be produced within the market itself.

In such an area we can harness our great skills to immense natural resources to build the highest standard of life the world has ever known.



MR WILSON
Has neglected
all essentials
of a sound
economy

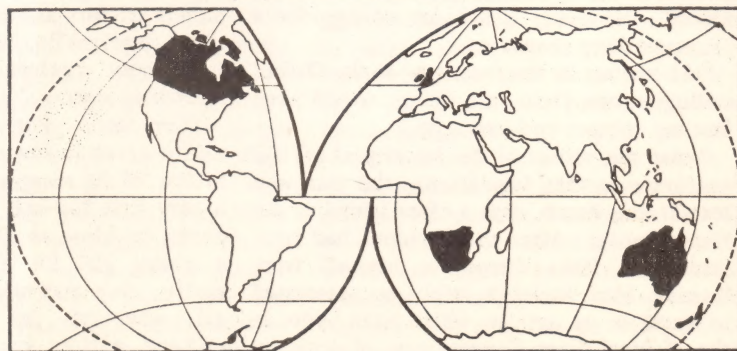
Importance of Home Market

FOR years the economy of Britain has been suffering under a strange superstition: that a booming export trade must be pursued at the expense of a depression in the home market, that to sell more abroad we must go short at home.

The true situation is quite the opposite. A healthy home market with abundant purchasing power makes industry more competitive. It is able to increase production and thereby lower manufacturing costs, which strengthens its effectiveness in world markets. New and nascent industries can grow and reach world-competitive level only if their early development is nourished by the market at home. This is how the immense post-war industrial growth of Japan has been made possible. A large and expanding home market has provided the base for growth. Then when industries have reached maximum cost effectiveness they have invaded world markets.

Lord Stokes, whose achievements in increasing Britain's export power are somewhat more distinguished than those of the economic theoreticians of the Labour Party, has confirmed this in a nutshell when he said: "a strong home market is essential to our export trade."

**THE WHITE
COMMON-
WEALTH**
Britain's
natural
trading
area



INDUSTRIAL PEACE NOT OF FORMULA

THE public requires no telling of the disastrous effects of industrial warfare on the British economy, nor do the parties. These effects are common knowledge and so is there to a great extent common agreement over the need for a drastic modification of our union structure which will eliminate unofficial strikes, make secret ballots compulsory, end demarcation disputes and the many other abuses which today are throttling our capacity to pro-

What Makes

TAXATION in Britain is too high. This is an accepted article of faith among all but the most diehard Labour supporters. The fact that it is too high, that it must be reduced and how it can be reduced have all been discussed at great length in this election.

Certainly, a general reduction of taxes is both desirable and possible, but much more than this is needed. We have to drastically alter the present scale of taxation, which is killing incentive at one end and encouraging idleness at the other.

A nation's performance is just as good as the skill and effort of its most capable and industrious citizens, and skill and effort, by the elementary rules of economic life, do not operate for idealistic motives alone; they seek reward.

In a properly adjusted society there is a combination of incentives at the top and pressures at the bottom. The incentives draw the energies of the most hard working and the most gifted by the promise of

VIVAL

CE — A MATTER BUT OF WILL

duce.

What is lacking is simply the will to get things done. The forces of reform stand to meet with massive obstruction from the union bosses. To overcome such obstruction it is necessary to give powers to the law. The old parties are too engulfed with liberalism to do this and their reforms remain plans on paper. Action requires strong leadership and strong will. The desired end is not in doubt, but the means are absent.

Men Work

better living standards for those who give top performance. The pressures at the bottom are the necessary deterrent to idleness, waywardness and inefficiency. If a man knows that life will be hard for him if he lets his performance drop he is the less likely to do so. Pressures at the bottom should never be confused with hopelessness at the bottom. The latter is a social evil; the former a social necessity. One should always have the chance to rise if one makes the effort, but one should never be encouraged to treat one's rise from the bottom as a divine social right. The threat of hard times should discourage the worst tendencies in our working population just as the promise of very good times should encourage the best.

It is up to every society to find what is the correct balance between the incentives at the top and the pressures at the bottom and to ensure that this balance is maintained. Once it becomes upset the work performance of that society will suffer.

Such a balance is hopelessly upset by our present scale of taxation, which is continually taking wealth away from those who work least. As a result our work performance is far below what it should be.

In the end even the taxation department loses, since the killing of incentive and the encouragement of idleness means that less wealth is produced and there is therefore less to tax.

Whatever general tax reductions can be achieved, it is certain that until this unfair scale is revised our economy is going to suffer through under-work.

What Election Speeches Ignore

The recent General Election has seen perhaps more arguments about economic issues than any within memory. There has been endless debate about the cost of living, taxation, the balance of payments, increased productivity and many other economic questions which affect the people. Nevertheless, this election has been remarkable for the very small extent to which the really fundamental needs of Britain's economic recovery have been considered. In this feature we outline a few of the most urgent issues which, in the long term, must be faced if the country is to get on its feet. These issues must transcend the petty daily round of vote-catching — particularly as they have been neglected by all major parties alike.

Where Profits Go

THE rising cost of living is a matter which, very rightly, weighs upon the consciousness of every family in Britain.

More and more people are coming to see that despite the great technological advances of the past ten years our living standards have hardly increased at all. Prices continually keep ahead of incomes.

All the time our greater capacity to produce should be supplying society with a new increment of wealth which should be reflected in the pocket of every worker. Yet this increment is not finding its way into the worker's pocket. Where then is it going?

It is going, if the truth be known, towards meeting the spiral of interest-bearing debt.

For almost all the increased purchasing power that is created to keep pace with our increased power of production comes in the form of gigantic loans floated by international banks. And these loans, needless to say, are made to be repaid with interest.

So it follows that practically all the increased wealth that better machines are making possible is sucked out of the economy in the form of tribute to the banks.

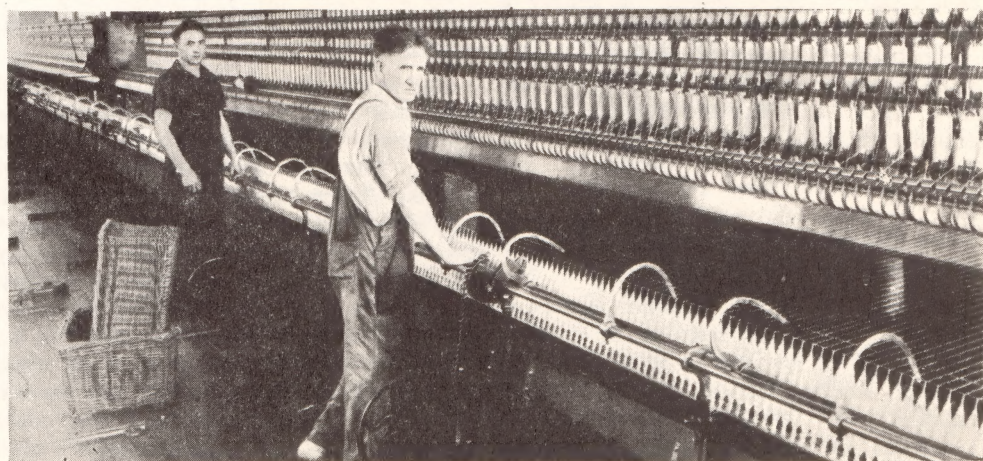
This would be in order if the original nature of the money loaned by the banks

was hard currency. But it is not. It consists only of paper credits created by the top international banking establishments themselves. These international banks are engaging in the most sophisticated form of counterfeiting. They are creating money and loaning it to industry and commerce, then industry and commerce are paying it back, with interest, in real money!

This real money represents the increased increment of production — the increment that should rightly be reflected in the pockets of the workers whose brains and hands have created the new wealth.

Thus when workers are given pay increases it is inevitable that these can only be met by handing the bill for such increases to the consumer — who of course is the worker himself.

Real wage increases, not counterbalanced by higher prices, will only be possible when the increment represented by our increased productive power does not have to go back to the international banking system. This will only be possible when the British Government is master of the entire financial machinery by which industry and commerce are fed. If this is need for socialism in our country it is in this field.



MECHANISATION OF COTTON INDUSTRY
Increased produce not reflected in worker's pocket

NF Some Queries Answered

IS THE NF A RACIALIST ORGANISATION?

Yes. We are Nationalists — patriots — and we see as our first duty the preservation of the British nation. While there is no such thing as the "British race", the people whom we call British are the descendents of various tribes of European racial origin who invaded these islands in the Dark Ages and early Middle Ages. Because these tribes were kinfolk (e.g. the Normans were simply the French-speaking progeny of Viking pirates who settled both in France and in Britain) they were able to assimilate and form a homogeneous population group.

This population group can be described in a certain sense as a race because it displays certain physical, cultural and psychological attributes which are peculiar to itself and which are manifested from generation to generation. We value those attributes and wish to ensure that they are passed on to posterity. They cannot be passed on if we destroy our racial homogeneity by interbreeding with non-European peoples.

IS THE NF ANTI-JEWISH?

No. We do not exclude Jews from being members of the NF and none of our policies are directed against Jewish people or Jewishness as such. We do, from time to time, criticise the actions of Zionists, but solely on account of their politics, not their race or religion. "Anti-Semitism" is simply a political smear-word. It is often flung by irresponsible Zionists at anti-Zionists in order to stifle criticism. Nobody accuses us of being "anti-Russian" because we are anti-Communist.

DOES THE NF WANT BRITAIN TO ENTER THE COMMON MARKET?

No. We oppose the Common Market on two grounds. Firstly, because the effect of the Treaty of Rome is to make signatory nations simply counties in a European national unit. The British people would no longer be governed by their elected representatives but by a European Parliament where British interests would obviously not be paramount. The Common Market is simply a step on the way to World Govern-

ment.

Our second objection is economic. Within months of Britain joining the cost of living for the average family would rise by at least £3 a week. Proponents of the Market claim that this rise would be offset by British industry having access to a much

This is an edited version of a feature published earlier this year in T.N.T. CONFIDENTIAL, a magazine published by Lancashire students. Answering the questions is MARTIN WEBSTER.

larger market than at present. This is only a half-truth, for it should be remembered that industrial nations that are already members are cutting one another's throats.

The financial centre of the European 'nation' lies between the Ruhr and Rotterdam. Many industries situated in Britain which would have to cater for the European Market would obviously be at a disadvantage. Many of them would have to close down and move across the Channel. Our population, in order to find work, would have to follow. Britain's fate in the Common Market would be to become an industrial backwater, having a caretaker population of old people, civil servants and coloured immigrants.

WHAT IS THE NF's ALTERNATIVE TO THE COMMON MARKET?

Our wealth and survival depends on world trade and therefore we are in some measure dependent on the people with whom we trade. The days of Empire are now gone, but the Empire has left us a heritage which can ensure the survival of the British peoples. We use the word 'peoples' advisedly because there are more than 54 million Britons (the population of the U.K.) in the world. There are another 40 million in the White Dominions. While each of these nations, like Britain, could not survive entirely on their own resources, they could together form an economically viable 'Common Market'. Each has something to offer the other by way of raw materials, sources of power, foodstuffs, technological expertise, expanding markets and living

room. The destruction of the British people need not happen if they have the will to trade with one another.

WHY IS THE NF ANTI-COMMUNIST?

Communism is designed to appeal to 'inadequate people who resent the inherent inequalities between man and man and the varying rewards which those inequalities bring about. The differences between men are endless: some are clever, others are stupid; some work hard, others are lazy; some are brave, others are cowards. It has always been so and no amount of dialectical theorising will alter the human predicament in that respect.

Communists feel that if life is to be 'fair' then everybody must receive the same reward from life regardless of individual effort and responsibility. That this is a crass denial of human nature deters their ardour not a bit. "All men are equal", they recite — and they try to prove it by reducing the superior to the level of the inferior, for one can never level up but one can always level down. In this way comes about the social stagnation and tyranny which distinguish every Communist regime.

While we agree that every social order should give equality of opportunity to all and social justice and equality before the law, we maintain that mankind is best served by its best elements being given the encouragement to produce of their best. The bosses of Communism do not believe in the 'fairness' idea — that can be seen by study of their style of living. For them Communism is not an ideal but simply a technique for seizing and holding power.

DOES THE NF APPROVE OF THE PERMISSIVE SOCIETY?

There are certain excesses of conduct and attitude today associated with the so-called 'permissive society' which are socially and spiritually retrogressive. We do not believe that people should have the freedom to become drug addicts. We do not believe that entrepreneurs should have the freedom to poison young minds with depravity. We do not believe that sexual deviants should have the freedom to promote their way of life as being clever, 'trendy' and normal.

We want to see a society which values the concepts of law and order. Such a society would protect freedom but would not give license to individuals to do things which are clearly harmful to others. The 'permissive' cult has little to do with real freedom and a lot to do with rationalised selfishness and neurosis.

News that was Suppressed

Rape & Murder in a Hampshire Village

ONE of the superstitions that the British child imbibes with his mother's milk is that in this 'liberal' country we have a completely free press, unrestricted by the censorship of other lands. For a long time

went to the Crown Inn. There they were asked by two U.S. military police for their passes. When they failed to produce these they were curtly ordered back to camp. Fuming with rage, they stormed back to



The Crown, Kingsclere

Spearhead has exposed the fallacy of this idea. Now a piece of information has come into our possession which provides yet another glaring example of the suppression of news which is considered to hinder the aims of state policy.

Ask a Hampshire man if he has ever heard of the Kingsclere Massacre and there is just a faint chance that he may have done if he is over 40 and tuned in to county gossip. Ask anyone from any other part of the country and the answer will almost certainly be negative.

Kingsclere is a small village about 6 miles north-west of Basingstoke. During the war it became a regular haunt for U.S. soldiers stationed at camps in the surrounding countryside.

DRUNK

One evening in the winter of 1944 ten Negro soldiers decided to walk into Kingsclere and get drunk. Once there, they

and opened fire on the inn. Volley after murderous volley crashed through the crowded bar. The screams and groans of the injured and dying struck a horrific contrast to the happy laughter of a few minutes before. In the confusion they were able to sneak away under cover of darkness.

Three people were killed outright—both military policemen and Mrs. Rose Napper, the wife of the landlord. Others were injured.

This was the first of a long series of crimes committed by these men. It was obvious to the authorities that action had to be taken, and quickly. The Chairman of the Kingsclere division magistrates called for a police report, and a special meeting of the Kingsclere and Whitchurch benches was held to consider it. It was a horrifying document. Other murders, rape, attempted rape, attempted breaking and entering of private houses and molesting solitary women were the main items.

After representations had been made to the appropriate U.S. authorities the men were court martialled and given life imprisonment.

No mention of the happenings at Kingsclere was allowed in the press. The official reason given was that it was necessary at the time to preserve good Anglo/American relations. The same kind of reason is often advanced today. News of unpleasant incidents involving coloured people must be suppressed in the interests of good race relations!

We relate these things as they happened not to condemn the whole coloured world for the acts of a few drink-crazed thugs 26 years ago, but to show the public how vital news can be deliberately stifled on the orders of those above when they consider that knowledge of such news is not "in the public interest". This practice of letting the public know "what it is good for it to know" has a familiar ring. It is of course a practice long instituted in countries behind the Iron Curtain. The fact that it has been happening here for at least a quarter of a century is still only known to very few.

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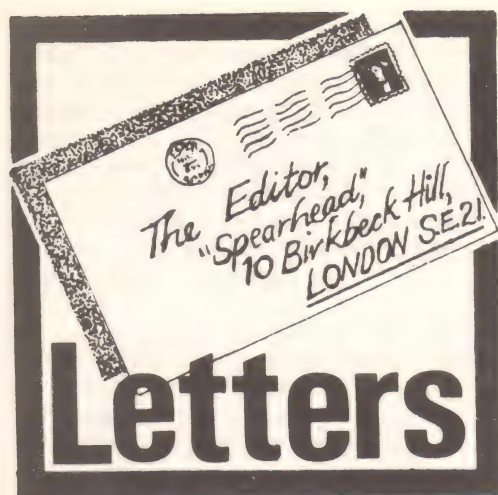
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clusions must be that what happens in the universities is the result of what happened much earlier in the schools, in fact since the students were six years old. If the indoctrination in schools is countered university students will have sufficiently independent minds to start thinking for themselves again.

(Miss) MARGARET E. YOUNG
The University, Leeds

SIR: The connivance of British politicians of all parties in the disposal of our heritage is enough to brand them as criminals. Mr. Heath, when asked about the possibility of a referendum on the Common Market, replied that under a Conservative Government there would be no such referendum, that the public was aware of his party's position on the Common Market and if people voted Conservative they voted for entry into the Market.

This would be fair comment if Britons had any choice. But they haven't! All the major parties in Britain are likewise committed to Europe despite their awareness that the majority of the British public is dead against it. This is an exercise in despotism, but the despots are faceless men.

I have just recently returned to Britain after an absence of 12 years and find the situation horrifying. However, your paper encourages me in the belief that at least some Britons are not fools.

H. MCKINSTRY
North Cheam, Surrey

SIR: Mr. Ivor Benson in his talk on The Science of Revolution (May Spearhead) is bang onto the truth. Perhaps the most up to date version of Beria's shock and surgery, to be practised on those marked

down for brainwashing, is the drug menace. The terrifying statistics showing the number of university students on drugs is an indication of how far things have got. I have seen some of these students on violent demonstrations and the half-crazed look that most of them have about them is in contrast to the supposition that universities are places where people are taught civilised and rational attitudes.

I am convinced that to thoroughly soak people in the idiocies of leftist ideology and to persuade them to hate and feel ashamed of their own nationhood one has first to undermine their basic personalities and atrophy their instincts. There are many ways in which this can be done. Apart from drugs, I would suggest that certain types of pop music being promoted today induce a state of hysteria in the young which could well help this process.

R. PORTER
Devizes, Wilts

SIR: Have you heard anything to equal this as an example of double-speak? Lord Byers, the Liberal Chairman, speaking at an election meeting that was shown on television began with the words: "We cannot tolerate Powellism in this country". Two sentences later he ended an indignant spate of abuse against all those who oppose the coloured invasion by saying that they offend against "the traditions of tolerance for which Britain is renowned".

Perhaps the Liberals would like the word 'tolerance' to be like certain Chinese words—spelt the same and pronounced the same but when used in different contexts and phrases to have an entirely different meaning.

R. L. GRAHAM
London S. E. 3.

SIR: I read with interest your article blaming the NF's failure to break through in the universities on the poor calibre of right-wing students.

I feel I must point out that it is unfair to criticise the students for being susceptible to some leftist doctrines. After all, when one considers all the leftist indoctrination in our universities the fact that some do manage to maintain some correct views, at the risk of being a social and academic outcast (and I mean that literally), is a great tribute to them.

One must remember that, as students are still in academic life, their indoctrination during their years of schooling is still very much with them. To explain what I mean I will offer a few examples on the race question.

In Rhydypenau School, Cardiff, which I used to attend, a class of six-year-olds was lectured by a teacher on how nice all the coloured people were and how we should all love them, the teacher using such words as: "Don't their teeth look beautiful and white against their black skin!"

Then seven-year-olds were told by a race relations worker how no-one must say anything against the coloured people.

At High School, from 14 upwards, we were forced to watch "Spotlight", a BBC programme giving all the trendy lefty views on all topics imaginable.

There was also a compulsory radio programme (sorry, I've forgotten the name) on the integration of immigrants of which even the leftist teacher had to admit that it didn't have one good thing to say about the British people.

Then there was an address (attendance again compulsory) by an American race relations worker whose theme was how badly the negroes were treated by the nasty whites. Need I say it all? There were questions afterwards but as soon as I tried to challenge the correctness of what the speaker said she discovered that she had to rush off.

In the light of all this, I think the con-

LETTER OF THE MONTH

Spearhead publishes the best letter to the press on National Front policy every month. Send your cutting to us not later than the 15th. of the month. You could win a £1 Nationalist Books voucher. This month's winner (below) was published in the *Newham Recorder*.

IF I may reply to Mr. Poolman, what is at stake is not an abstract idea of racial purity, but the future of the British people. Until now it has been predominantly a blend of closely related racial stocks having sufficient common ground to resolve conflicts of interest and to evolve socially in response to changing conditions yet maintain stability.

I think that the meaning of my earlier reference to "national self-abasement" should have been clear from the context, despite the misprint, which may well have been due to my bad handwriting. We have an example in the progress of the campaign to make us accept Asians driven out by African governments.

This campaign originated through the folly of a former Conservative government in giving these Asians passports.

It was never intended that they should settle here and it draws confidence from the expectation that if we are

made to feel guilty we shall give way in disregard to the interests of our own people.

It is accepted, on the other hand, that the African states will do no such thing, neither will India, the ancestral home of most of these people, hasten to receive them.

The John Bull image may now be out of date, but need he be replaced by Billy Muggins? — JOAN HAMMOND, Secretary, Newham Branch National Front.

MARTIN WEBSTER

Trouble shooting

ENOCH POWELL

In spite of considerable criticism from many elements in the 'Right Wing', this journal did not allow itself to be swept up in the hysteria of Powellism. Our reasons for this were briefly as follows:-

(1) Powell was Minister of Health for many years under a Conservative administration which let into Britain the vast bulk of the coloured immigrants. During this period he did or said nothing to oppose his party's policies.

(2) When approached by patriots in his immigrant-overrun constituency and asked if he would assist them in protecting white civilisation in the area his reaction was a snub.

(3) He refused to give evidence on behalf of the patriots who were dragged before the Lewes Assizes in 1968 on Race Relations Act charges.

(4) It was clear that he was intent on ousting Edward Heath as leader of the Conservative Party, and in view of his record his interest in immigration was too sudden to be considered as anything more than a gimmick, to be cast aside when no longer convenient.

(5) Previous to his campaign for the Tory leadership he was a noted pro-Common Marketeer and had once been an invited guest at one of the gatherings of rank internationalists organised by the secret and sinister Bilderberg Group.

So our position was: "O.K. Enoch, what you say about immigration—so far as it goes—is very fine and true; but you're going to have to do a lot more to convince us that you are not leading well meaning people up the blind alley of your own personal opportunism." Many people thought this attitude harsh and unreasonable—but politics are after all a harsh affair. Furthermore, the whole of the history of so-called 'right-wingers' in the Tory Party for decades past has been one of cowardice, betrayal and sell out.

MAGNIFICENT

Having said this, I must now observe that Mr. Powell seems to be starting to produce the goods. His 'international conspiracy' speech and that which preceded it were

certainly magnificent, for, unlike in his previous speeches, he not only outlined what was going wrong in Britain but **why** it was going wrong. Some of the observations he made were almost direct 'lifts' from the columns of this magazine or from our esteemed contemporary *Candour*.

I make no apology for repeating some of his most telling points:-

"On this subject (coloured immigration)the people of this country have been misled, cruelly and persistently, till one begins to wonder if the Foreign Office was the only department of state into which enemies of this country had been infiltratedThose who talk about 'only 2 per-cent' of the population of England and Wales are misled. 4 per-cent is nearer the mark.....Last year.....there was almost the same increase in the coloured as in the white population of this country."

On the theme of the betrayers in high places he said: "The future of Britain is at much at risk now as in the years when Imperial Germany was building her dreadnaughts and when Nazism was rearming. Indeed the danger is greater today, just because the enemy is invisible or disguised, so that his preparations and advances go on hardly observed.....It is high time we opened our eyes.

"The same enemy in his student manifestation has not only terrorised one European city after another, but has brought down one of the strongest of European governments..... We have seen in this country in the last few weeks how the menace of organised disorder could threaten the morale of the Police and wield the authority of the state itself not in favour of the peaceable citizen but against him.

"One of the most dangerous characteristics of any aggressor is the ability to make his intended victim underestimate his power.....The majority are rendered passive and helpless by a devilishly simple yet devilishly subtle technique. That is, to assert manifest absurdities as if they were self-evident truths. By dint of repetitionthe majority are finally reduced to a condition in which they mistrust their own senses and their own reason and surrender their will to the manipulator."

Hot stuff—for a Tory politician of the 1970s. These two speeches went far beyond

anything he has said or implied in the past. Indeed I think that as far as establishment politics go they must have put him beyond the pale. Furthermore, I think that Powell must have known they would put him beyond the pale, in which case his motives and significance must be re-examined.

ENEMIES

It may well be that Powell did start out in April 1968 simply to challenge Heath for the Tory leadership, but in choosing the subject of race relations as a stick with which to beat his leader he drew out into the open enemies of Britain who normally prefer to lurk in the shadows. We who know that there is an international conspiracy to destroy our nation often fall into the trap of believing that its operatives are all-powerful, all-subtle. Well, they are not. They are human, and therefore make mistakes.

Their big mistake was in launching from all quarters an unparalleled campaign of denigration and hate against Powell. The savage hysteria of these attacks may well have come as a surprise to Powell's academic mind, causing the scales to fall from his eyes and impelling him to investigate their ramifications.

Did he discover, for example, that the reason why the last Editor of the *News of the World* was so mysteriously and suddenly sacked was because he had constantly published good reports of Powell and given prominence to opinion polls showing that 90 per-cent of the population were opposed to coloured immigration?

Then there was the affair of Paul Foot's Penguin book attacking Powell. While the book, quite legitimately, drew attention to Powell's past inconsistencies, it also quite shamelessly tried to 'cook the books' over immigration figures. Did Powell discover that the person who promoted Foot's book on the Penguin list was Sir Edward Boyle, a director of Penguin Books with a particular responsibility for 'Educational' and 'Special' titles? Did he find it odd that his Tory colleague should promote the writings of Foot, a man who likes only to be known as an Editor of *Private Eye* but who also is a prominent figure in the ultra-Communist organisation International Socialists, whose gangs of fanatics have helped to organise numerous violent assaults on meetings at which Powell has spoken?

If by 'international conspiracy' Powell is referring to the link between the liberal spokesmen of International Finance—who through their control of the opinion media are conditioning the masses to accept treason—and the forces of Communism which before our very eyes are promoting violent upheaval, then he is on the right track.

In that case he deserves our support.



THE REV. BRIAN GREEN



JOHN KYNASTON



TOM LAMB



GEORGE PARSONS



RON SCOTT

John Kynaston
LEICESTER S.W.

John Kynaston is 54, married with four children. He is employed in the engineering industry where he is a member of the Amalgamated Engineering Union. A former regular in the RAF, he saw active service throughout the war. He is one of the most dedicated workers in the booming NF branch in Leicester.

Brian Green
ISLINGTON N.

The Rev. Brian Green is 34, married with one son aged 10. Son of a miner, he has spent most of his life in and around London. He was educated in Birmingham and London and has spent 12 years as a Minister of Religion. He is an experienced speaker, having spoken in every major city in Britain and travelled to the United States six times on speaking tours. His main interest is people and he loves to work with them and for them. Every day he is engaged in dealing with people's problems.

He served two years National Service in the Army and played football for the Army XI. He has played for other amateur teams and is very interested in most other sports.

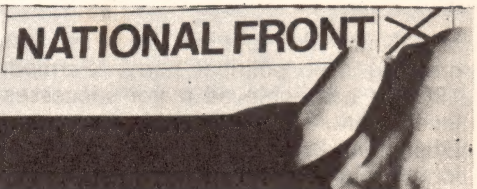
Besides being a Minister of the Church he is the editor of the weekly Christian Guardian and General Secretary of the British Council of Protestant Christian Churches.

Tom Lamb
BATTERSEA S.

Tom Lamb is 53. Though coming from Durham, he has lived many years in Battersea and knows local people and their problems.

He is an active trade unionist and is a shop steward in the EETU. A former leading member of Battersea Labour Party, he came to realise that Labour didn't care any longer about the British people.

He campaigned for some time as an independent and then joined the National Front as soon as its Battersea branch was formed. In less than a month he was fighting the first NF election in the borough. He beat the Liberal candidate so effectively



that one local newspaper commented that the NF was now South London's third party. He is now local branch Chairman.

George Parsons
CARDIFF S.E.

George Parsons, 45 a company director, is married with three children. He served in the war with RAF aircrew. He is a former member of Cardiff City Council, and is an active worker throughout the city for pensioners and for youth movements.

Mr. Parsons is the Chairman of the rapidly growing Cardiff branch of the National Front, which he helped to found two years ago.

Ronald Scott

HUDDERSFIELD W.

Ron Scott is 39, an engineer, married with four children. He served in the Medical Branch of the RAF for seven years, during which time he travelled in several countries. His interests in music and nature conservation are shared by his family. Both he and his wife have been members of the National Front since its inception in 1966.

Malcolm Skeggs

ILFORD S.

Malcolm Skeggs, a chartered librarian, is 29. He graduated from the University College of Wales in 1962 with an honours

degree in history. He has been active in patriotic organisations since 1957 and was a founder member of the National Front. He now serves on the NF Directorate.

James Shaw

SOUTHALL

'Jock' Shaw is a 31-year-old engineer. Scots born, he has lived for some time now in West London and is NF organiser for that area. He has stood as NF candidate in local elections in both Waxlow and Dormers Wells wards, on one occasion beating the Liberals. Two days after the election Jock Shaw will be getting married and so we wish him luck in more ways than one.

Martin Vaux

DEPTFORD

Martin Vaux is 28, a sales executive, married with two children. He is typical of the growing number of British men and women who are joining the National Front.

Mr. Vaux is a member of the National Directorate of the NF and has been one of the main forces behind its spectacular

growth in South East London.

He knows Deptford and its problems well and will not be afraid to speak up at all times for the native people of that borough.

Sheila Wright

WOLVERHAMPTON N.E.

Mrs. Sheila Wright is a Wolverhampton housewife with two sons aged eight and four. She served for three years with Wolverhampton Old People's Visiting Service, and was a founder member of the Wolverhampton Schools Action Group.

Ken Taylor

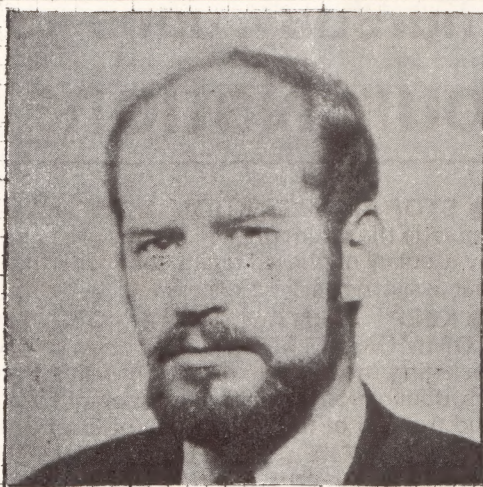
ENFIELD W.

Ken Taylor is 45 and married with three children. A former Conservative, he came to realise that the Conservative Party—like Labour and Liberal—had betrayed the British people. A founder member of the National Front, he sits on its National Council. He is also Chairman of the Hitchen branch of the NF and one of the party's hardest and most dedicated workers.

18th...

Makes Election Debut

INTRODUCING THE TEN CANDIDATES



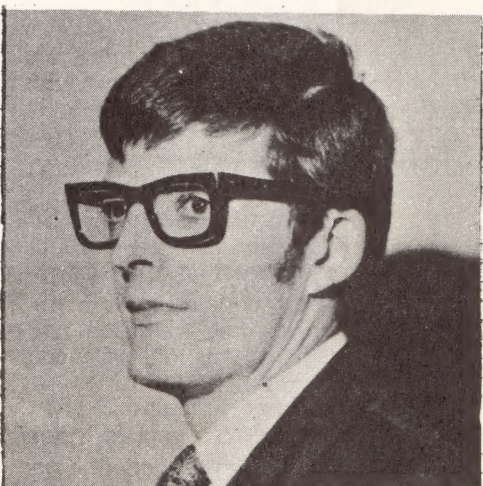
JAMES SHAW



MALCOLM SKEGGS



KEN TAYLOR



MARTIN VAUX



MRS SHEILA WRIGHT

EUROCRATS PLAN CENTRAL MONEY CONTROL

COMMON MARKET leaders made it clear this month that they are aiming at total economic and monetary union for Europe and are paving the way towards the establishment of a European federal state.

A meeting will be held some time after September at which these plans will be discussed. Included among the plans are proposals for a European Ministry of Finance.

Ministers of the Six have already made it clear that they accept "in a positive manner" a plan which foresees the merging of Common Market currencies, the estab-

lishment of a European central reserve bank and the formation of a new "Euro-Ministry".

According to Dutch sources who supported the plan, and who are among the most fervent advocates of British entry into Europe, the Euro-Ministry of Finance would be the foundation stone of a federal state of Europe.

"If you have a ministry you must have a parliament," said one Dutch Eurocrat, "and if you have a parliament, which must be directly elected, you must have a government. And if a European Government isn't a federal government—what is it?"

Immigrants and Wealth

The following is a letter appearing in *The Spectator* from Dr E.J. Mishan, Graham Hallett, Christopher Hohler, The Rev. J.A.H. Bell, The Rev. T. Towers, Lajos Lederer, Frank Piers and R. Hughes-Hallett.

SIR: On 15th March the *Sunday Times* published, under the heading 'Immigrants help to boost Britain's wealth, says expert report,' a misinterpretation of the forthcoming document to be put out by the National Institute of Economic and Social Research. As a consultant for the report, I happen to know that, on the basis of its descriptive statistics, it is not in a position to make such a statement.

'Boosting Britain's wealth' is in any case ambiguous. If you allow a million more immigrant families into the country, and their combined annual earnings amount, say, to £1,000 million, gross national product is obviously increased. But in what sense is the country richer?

The relevant question is, surely, whether the domestic population, prior to the immigrant inflow, becomes better off in some sense as a consequence of the immigrant inflow. As it happens, Dr. Needleman and myself, in a number of published papers, have addressed ourselves to this question, using such indicators as the per capita real income of the indigenous population over the future. Our findings are that, on the more common economic assumptions with regard to technological and behaviour relations, an inflow of relatively unskilled workers will tend to reduce the growth of per capita real income over time, and will, in addition, tend to reduce wages relative to rents and profits. Any increase in population raises net imports and aggravates the balance of payments—an immigrant increase in population is not excepted from this consequence.

The *Sunday Times* also stated that 'Probably the most economic advantage for

Britain is in social and public services. Many hospital and transport departments would not be able to meet public needs without immigrants.'

Now the fact is simply that in nursing and public transport the proportion of coloured immigrants is high. But from this fact it does not follow that if they had not come into the country we should have had any difficulty at all in manning these services. First it is necessary to ask whether their entry into such services did not of itself aggravate any initial shortage. For if there is in this country any prejudice against entering 'coloured occupations', not only will some existing white workers leave the service but potential white recruits will fall off. Secondly, any initial shortage of workers into these services prior to immigrant entry could have been remedied by raising wages and improving conditions there. Indeed, it can be legitimately argued that, in the absence of immigration, real wages and conditions in these services would be much better than they are at present. Certainly, one cannot infer by gazing at the figures that the country would be any worse off if there had been no immigrants.

A popular exposition of the analysis leading to these and other tentative conclusions will be found in another report to be put out by the Institute of Economic Affairs about the same time as the report I have referred to.

I would add that I made the above points in a letter to the *Sunday Times* but that newspaper refused to publish it.

E. J. MISHAN

London School of Economics, W.C.2.



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